REMARKS

The Office Action and the cited references have been carefully reviewed. Claims 1-21 remain pending, are rejected and are at issue herein. Claim 9 has been amended to correct the antecedent bases of the limitations "agent" and "agent account." These amendments do not narrow the scope of the claim.

35 U.S.C. §112 Rejection

Claims 1-10, 12-15, 20, and 21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which application regards as the invention. The Examiner stated that it is unclear how an unpublished file, if comprised of one of a file and message queue, is able to receive an emblem for a network account. The Examiner also stated that it is also unclear as to how a published object, if comprised of one of a file and a message queue, is able to receive a request for network account credentials. This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed. Reconsideration of these rejections in view of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is reading a limitation ("file" or "message queue") that is stated in a dependent claim into other claims (claims 1-2, 5-10, 12, 14-15, and 20) which do not recite the "file" or "message queue" limitation. Such an interpretation of the claims is prohibited by the M.P.E.P. See M.P.E.P. 2111. It is therefore respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the 35 U.S.C. §112 rejection of claims 1-2, 5-10, 12, 14-15, and 20.

With respect to claims 3-4, 13, and 21, it is well known in patent law that the transitional term "comprises" or "comprising" is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps. See M.P.E.P. 2111.03. In other words, the published object and the unpublished object may have other elements or method steps. The Examiner is directed to the specification at page 13, line 21 to page 14, line 2, which states:

> In one embodiment, at least the dispatch 201 and each of the originators 202 and 204 have associated therewith an object that is capable of storing data, which can be referred to as a "payload" of data, where payload refers to the data-carrying capacity of a structure. In varying embodiments, the objects can be files, message queues, etc.; the invention is not so limited.

From the above text, it can be clearly seen that objects are associated with an originating account or a dispatch. It is well known that both message queues and files are capable of storing data and can receive a payload of data such as an emblem or a request for network account credentials from which the originating account or dispatch reads data or stores data. In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the 35 U.S.C. §112 rejection of claims 3-4, 13, and 21.

Claim 9 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Examiner states that there is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitation "the agent" in line 10 on page 20 of the specification. The Applicants thank the Examiner for pointing out the antecedent basis. The antecedent basis has been corrected. This amendment does not change the scope of the claim. It is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the 35 U.S.C. rejection of claim 9.

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one skilled in the art, to modify the reference or combine teachings. Any proposed modification cannot render the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose or change the principle of operation of a reference. There must be a reasonable expectation of success and the prior art references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. See M.P.E.P. 2143. Conclusory statements cannot be relied on when dealing with particular combinations of prior art and specific claims. The rationale for combining references must be put forth. *In re Lee,* 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1433. The Examiner can satisfy the burden of showing obviousness of the combination "only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references".

Claims 1-9, 11-15, and 17-21 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) have been rejected as being unpatentable over Jiang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,354) and further in view of McNally (U.S. Patent No. 6,549,932). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed. Reconsideration of these rejections in view of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

Claim 1 requires, inter alia, receiving a request for network account credentials from an originating account associated with an unpublished object at a dispatch associated with a published object, the request including identification of the unpublished object associated with the originating account; authenticating the originating account at the dispatch; and

sending an emblem for a network account to the originating account to the unpublished object associated with the originating account, the emblem having the identification that was included with the request.

As defined in the instant application, the dispatch determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. The dispatch also sends network account credentials for the originating account or agent to access the network to complete a task/job assigned to the originating account or agent. An account is defined as an established relationship between a user and a computer, network, or information service. Examples of an account include network accounts, local accounts, machine accounts, and the like. An originating account is defined as an account that originates a request. The originating accounts are associated with unpublished objects, which are objects that are not globally known and are only accessible by accounts that know the objects' identities.

If an originating account does not have adequate resources to complete a task, it needs to access resources in other accounts. Gaining access to accounts that require account credentials (e.g., a username and password, access privileges, etc.) requires knowledge of the account credentials. The originating account requests credentials of network accounts that have the resources so that the originating account can access the resources it needs to complete the task. The originating account sends a request for the network account credentials to the dispatch. Once the dispatch has authenticated the originating account, an emblem is sent for the network account to the originating account. Emblems are defined as objects in which network account credentials and access privileges are securely transmitted. An emblem also has the identification that was included in the request.

Jiang et al. teaches a network file system where data movers "own" file systems in the network. When a client connected to a data mover requests access to data in a file system not owned by the data mover, the data mover sends a metadata request to the data mover that owns the file system. Metadata is defined by Jiang et al. as information about the data and is inclusive of file access information and file attributes. Jiang et al. teaches that the file access information includes the locks upon the files or blocks of data in the files and that the file attributes include pointers to where the data is stored in a cached disk array. The data in the file system is globally available since the data is available to all data movers.

In the rejection, the Examiner states that Jiang et al. teaches among other items, an originating account (referring to col. 8 lines 52-59 and col. 10 lines 8-9 of Jiang et al. for support), an unpublished object (referring to col. 5, lines 10-15) a dispatch (referring to col. 4, lines 2-5 of Jiang et al.), a published object (referring to col. 2, lines 25-32 of Jiang et al.),

and the steps of claim 1 as originally filed. The Applicants respectfully disagree. The Examiner then correctly states that Jiang et al. does not teach a dispatch according to the requirements of the claimed invention and then states that McNally teaches a dispatch at col. 2, lines 30-35 and that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Jiang's file server system with McNally's system of a distributed computing environment using a dispatcher [*sic*] in order to allow a system to identify particular machines that are candidates to receive a task deployment without the need for an administrator to have to manually associated the task with given groups of machines, which quotes McNally col. 2, lines 30-35.

The Applicants respectfully point out that pending claim 1 has been previously amended and requires, inter alia, the step of receiving a request for network account credentials from an originating account associated with an unpublished object at a dispatch associated with a published object, the request directed to the published object associated with the dispatch includes identification of the unpublished object associated with the originating account and not the step of sending a request for network account credentials from an originating account associated with an unpublished object at a dispatch associated with a published object, the request sent to the published object associated with the dispatch includes identification of the unpublished object associated with the originating account. This response shall assume the Examiner meant to reject the claims as they are currently pending. If this assumption is incorrect, then the Examiner is requested to remove the rejection of claims 1-9 as the Examiner has not correctly put forth the text of the pending claims in the rejection.

The Examiner has stated that Jiang et al. does not teach a dispatch according to the requirements of the claimed invention. Since Jiang et al. does not teach a dispatch according to the invention as claimed, it follows that Jiang et al. can not teach or suggest the steps of receiving a request for network account credentials from an originating account associated with an unpublished object at a dispatch; authenticating the originating account at the dispatch; and, upon authenticating the originating account, sending an emblem for a network account to the originating account as required by claim 1 since Jiang et al. does not teach or suggest a dispatch according to the Examiner.

Furthermore, Jiang et al. teaches at col. 8, lines 52-59 that the term "metadata" refers to information about data and is inclusive of file access information and file attributes, and that file access information includes the locks upon the files of blocks of data in the files. Col. 10, lines 8-9 of Jiang et al. teaches that a client first issues a request for metadata to the date mover. Col. 5, lines 10-15 of Jiang et al. teaches that stream context information includes the

user identification for the client session, a tree identifier, a maximum server message packet size, a server message block protocol dialect, and access credentials associated with the user identification. The Examiner has not pointed to any teaching of the client of Jiang et al. being an originating account as defined by the specification or that the client is associated with an unpublished object. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. that the client is associated with an unpublished object. No teaching or suggestion could be found that the client of any component of Jiang remotely related to an originating account or of a dispatch.

Additionally, the Examiner is directed to col. 2, lines 18-19 of Jiang et al. where it teaches that the data mover receives file access requests from a network client. A file access request is a request to access a file while a request for network credentials is a request for the information necessary to access a network, such as a user id and password. It is respectfully submitted that a file access request is not a request for network credentials. Col. 4, lines 2-5 of Jiang et al. teaches a session set up request. A session set up request as taught by Jiang et al. is a request to connect to a network. It is not a request for network credentials. Col. 5, lines 10-15 of Jiang et al. teaches that access credentials associated with a user identification are sent to a data mover. The access credentials are used by a user to access the data mover. It is also not a request for network credentials. Therefore it is respectfully submitted that Jiang et al. does not teach or suggest network credentials.

Furthermore, the requests of Jiang et al. are sent to a data mover, which is a computer that performs file locking management and mapping of the network files to logical block addresses of storage in the cached disk storage subsystem and moves data between a client and the storage in the cached disk storage subsystem. A dispatch, on the other hand, as defined and claimed, is a module (or component, etc.) that determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. that the data mover determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. Nor could any teaching or suggestion be found in Jiang et al. that the data mover provide network credentials to a client.

When a client is authenticated in Jiang et al., the client has access to the file system owned by a data mover. The data mover responds to a file access request by sending information to retrieve the file. The information is not sent in a secure manner. As previously stated, an emblem is defined and claimed as an object in which network account credentials and access privileges are securely transmitted. No teaching or suggestion could

be found in Jiang et al. that network account credentials are securely transmitted to the originating account.

The Examiner has not pointed to any teaching or suggestion in McNally et al. of an originating account, an originating account associated with an unpublished object, sending an emblem for a network account to an originating account, or a published object. No teaching or suggestion could be found in McNally et al. of these claim limitations. Therefore, neither Jiang et al. nor McNally et al. teach or suggest, singly or in combination, all of the limitations of claim 1.

With respect to the stated reason for combining the references, the Examiner is using an object of the invention of McNally as the stated reason to combine the references. It is respectfully submitted that such a statement is conclusory as prohibited by *In re Lee*. Furthermore, the purpose of Jiang et al. is to increase the performance of file access for clients and uses data movers to increase the performance. A person of ordinary skill in the art would not look to a system that identifies machines that are candidates to receive a task deployment to increase the performance to file accessing.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 1.

Claims 2-9 depend from claim 1 and are believed to be patentable for the same reasons as set forth above for claim 1. With respect to claims 3 and 4, no teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. or McNally et al., singly or in combination, of an unpublished object. Furthermore, no message queue is taught or suggested in Jiang et al. or in McNally et al. as required by claim 3. With respect to claim 5, a token is a series of bits (e.g., password and the like) that allows the holder of the bits to access a network. The metadata referred to by the Examiner provides information to the holder about data that is available on the server. The metadata does not allow the holder of the metadata to access a network as the holder already has access to the network that has the data.

With respect to claim 6, col. 10, lines 7-14 of Jiang et al. teaches that metadata is sent over a bypass path. A bypass path as taught by Jiang et al. is a path for reading data from and writing data to the files system that bypasses the data mover. A bypass path is not even remotely related to a batch account. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. or in McNally et al., singly or in combination, of a network account for which an emblem is sent from comprises a batch account of a dispatch.

With respect to claim 7, remoting, as taught in the instant application, refers to the transfer of a first account to a second account such that the second account is able to use the first account and its permissions as if it were the first account. Col. 2, lines 19-25 and col. 10,

lines 7 - 14 of Jiang et al. teach that clients communicate with data movers using the connection-oriented NFS protocol and that that metadata is sent over a bypass path. A request is forwarded to the owner of the file system that is being accessed if the request is received by a data mover that does not own the file system. No teaching or suggestion of remoting a batch account could be found in Jiang et al. or in McNally et al., singly or in combination.

With respect to claim 8, an agent is capable of being proxy logged onto, and being remoted to another account. As discussed above, no teaching or suggestion of remoting could be found in Jiang et al. or McNally et al., singly or in combination. Claim 9 is also believed to be patentable for the same reasons as claim 7 and 8.

Therefore, for the reasons above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 2-9.

Claim 11 requires, inter alia, receiving an unencrypted request for network account credentials from an originating account, authenticating the originating account at the dispatch, and upon authenticating the originating account, proxy logging on to an agent account and transmitting an emblem including network credentials for one of the agent account and a batch account back to the originating account to satisfy the request for network account credentials sent from the originating account.

As stated above, no teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. or McNally et al, singly or in combination, of an originating account, an emblem, a batch account, or proxy logging onto an agent account. Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 11.

Claims 12-15 have been rejected for a similar rationale as the rejections the Examiner made in claims 1-9. Claims 12-15 depend from claim 11 and are believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claim 11 and for the reasons set forth herein above.

With respect to claim 17, the Examiner states that claim 17 is substantially equivalent to claim 11 and has rejected claim 17 because of similar rationale. Claim 17 is believed to be patentable for the same or similar reasons as claim 11. Furthermore, as previously stated, a dispatch determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. The dispatch also sends network account credentials for the originating account or agent to access the network to complete a task/job assigned to the originating account or agent and is able to proxy log onto accounts. The requests of Jiang et al. are sent to a data mover, which is a computer that performs file locking management and mapping of the network files to logical block addresses of storage in the cached disk storage subsystem and moves data between a

client and the storage in the cached disk storage subsystem. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. or McNally et al., singly or in combination, that the data mover determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. Nor could any teaching or suggestion be found in Jiang et al. or McNally et al., singly or in combination, of an originating account, that network credentials be provided to a client or that accounts be proxy logged onto.

Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 17.

Claims 18-21 depend from claim 17 and are believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claim 17. Claims 18-21 are also believed to be patentable for the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 1-9 and 11-15. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 18-21.

Claims 10 and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jiang et al. and McNally as applied to claims 1 and 11, and further in view of Schmeidler et al. (US Patent No. 6,374,402). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed. Reconsideration of this rejection in view of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

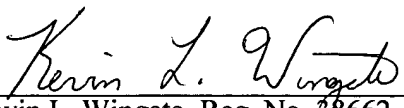
Claim 10 depends from claim 1 and claim 16 depends from claim 11. Claims 10 and 16 are believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claims 1 and 11. As previously stated, an emblem is defined as an object in which network account credentials and access privileges are securely transmitted. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al., McNally et al., or in Schmeidler et al., singly or in combination, of an originating account, or that network account credentials are provided to an originating account as required by claims 10 and 16.

With respect to the stated reason for combining the references, the Examiner is using an object of the invention of Schmeidler et al. as the stated reason to combine the three references. It is respectfully submitted that such a statement is conclusory as prohibited by *In re Lee*. Furthermore, the purpose of Jiang et al. is to increase the performance of file access for clients and uses data movers to increase the performance. A person of ordinary skill in the art would not look to a system that utilizes an installation abstraction which enable on-demand content such as a title to be executed on a local computer system without ever being installed (the purpose of Schmeidler et al.).

Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 10 and 16.

The application is considered in good and proper form for allowance, and the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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